

## GIG

- Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained  
as!
- GIDDYHEADED.** *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or  
caution; without steadiness or constancy.  
And sooner may a gulling weather spy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme desecry  
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits, next year,  
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear. *Denne.*  
That men are so misaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,  
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*  
**GIDDYPACED.** *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regu-  
larity.  
More than light airs, and recollected terms,  
Of these most brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakespeare.*  
**GIER-BAGLE.** *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An  
eagle of a particular kind.  
These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican,  
and the gier-eagle. *Lev. xi. 18.*  
**GIFT.** *n. f.* [from *give*.] 1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without  
price.  
They presented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincense and  
myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*  
Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confels;  
But first take back my life, a gift that's less. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
2. The act of giving.  
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which  
comes to him by free gift. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Oblation; offering.  
Many nations shall come with gifts in their hands, even  
gifts to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*  
4. A bribe.  
Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect per-  
sons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the  
wife. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*  
5. Power; faculty.  
And if the boy have not a woman's gift,  
To rain a shower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shakespeare.*  
-He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing  
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*  
**GIFTED.** *adj.* [from *gift*.]  
1. Given; bestowed.  
Made of my enemies the fawn and gaze,  
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,  
With my heav'n gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly used  
ironically.  
Two of their gifted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,  
got up into a pease-cart, and harangued the people to dispose  
them to an insurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Latit. Preface.*  
There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who  
have it not under command: women, who are so liberally  
gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of  
female oratory. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 23.*  
**GIG.** *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]  
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.  
Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, should be procured  
them. *Locke.*  
2. [Gigia, Islandick.] A fiddle. Now out of use.  
**GIGANTICK.** *adj.* [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;  
big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.  
Others from the wall defend  
With dart and jav'lin, stones, and sulphurous fire;  
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds! *Milt. Pa. Last.*  
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,  
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,  
All of gigantick size, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The son of Hercules he justly seems,  
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden's En.*  
The Cyclopean race in arms arose;  
A lawless nation of gigantick foes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. vi.*  
To GYGGLE. *v. n.* [gichgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to  
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.  
**GIGGLER.** *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one  
idly and foolishly merry.  
A sad wife valour is the brave complexion,  
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:  
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*  
We shew our present, joking, giggling race;  
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*  
**GIGLET.** *n. f.* [geazl, Saxon; geyl, Dutch; gillet, Scottish, is  
still retained.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Now out of use.  
Young Talbot was not born  
To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
The fam'd Cassibelan was once at point,  
Oh giglet fortune! to master Cæsar's sword. *Shak. Cymbel.*  
Away with those giglets too, and with the other confederate  
companion. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

## GIL

- GIGOT.** *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.  
To GILD. *v. a.* pret. gilded, or gilt. [giltan, Saxon.]  
1. To wash over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.  
The room was large and wide,  
As it some gilt or solemn temple were:  
Many great golden pillars did uprear  
The massy roof; and riches huge sustain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Gilded wood may worms infold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
And the gilded car of day  
His glowing axle doth ally  
In the steep Atlantick stream.  
Purchasing riches with our time and care,  
We lose our freedom in a gilded snare.  
When Britain, looking with a just disdain  
Upon this gilded majesty of Spain,  
And knowing well that empire must decline,  
Whose chief support and finews are of coin.  
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;  
And love of ombre after death survive. *Pope.*  
2. To cover with any yellow matter.  
Thou didst drink  
The stale of horses and the gilded puddle,  
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
3. To adorn with lustrous.  
No more the rising sun shall gild the morn,  
Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn. *Pope's Messiah.*  
4. To brighten; to illuminate.  
The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing,  
superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension and  
plays upon the surface of the soul. *South.*  
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.  
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,  
I'll gild it with the happiest terms I have. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;  
'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the sight. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
**GILDER.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.]  
1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.  
Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouths, to draw  
the spirits of the quicksilver. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer. *Notes on the Odyssey.*  
2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings. *Phil.*  
I am bound  
To Persia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakespeare.*  
**GILTING.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any surface by way  
of ornament.  
Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,  
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is  
profit. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,  
is covered with statues, gilding, and paint. *Addison on Italy.*  
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,  
And I not stir the gilding off a knave,  
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave? *Pope's Hor.*  
**GILL.** *n. f.* [agulla, Spanish; gula, Latin.]  
1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.  
The leviathan,  
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,  
And seems a moving land; and at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. *Milt. P. Last.*  
Fishes perform their respiration under water by the gills.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
He hath, on the bottom of his sides, two gill-fins; not be-  
hind the gills, as in most fishes, but for a good part before  
them.  
'Till they, of farther passage quite bereft,  
Were in the mesh with gills entangl'd left. *King's Fisherman.*  
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.  
The turkeycock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen  
hath less. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
3. The flesh under the chin.  
In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, red-  
ness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the fending forth  
of spirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the gills of  
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*  
4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing  
the fourth part of a pint.  
Every bottle must be rinsed with wine: some, out of mis-  
taken thrift, will rinse a dozen with the same: change the  
wine at every second bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*  
5. [From *gillian*, the old English way of writing *Julian*, or  
*Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-  
guage.  
I can, for I will,  
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,  
Give you all your fill,  
Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben. Johnson's Gipsies.*

6. The

## GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.  
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.  
**GILLHOUSE.** *n. f.* [gill and house.] A house where gill is  
fold.  
These shall each alehouse, these each gillhouse mourn,  
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope.*  
**GILLYFLOWER.** *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or  
from *ginsle*, French.]  
Gillyflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, so called from the month  
they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be  
reduced to these sorts: red and white, purple and white,  
scarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many  
to enumerate. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
In July come gillyflowers of all varieties. *Bacon's Essay 47.*  
Fair is the gillyflower of gardens sweet,  
Fair is the margold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Pastorals.*  
**GILT.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden shew; gold laid on the sur-  
face of any matter. Now obsolete.  
Our gaynels and our gilt are all befinch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
When thou wast in thy gills, and thy perfume, they mockt  
thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none,  
but art despis'd for the contrary. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
The double gilt of this opportunity you let time wash off.  
*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
**GILT.** The participle of *GILD*, which see.  
Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*  
**GILTHEAD.** *n. f.* [gilt and head.] A fish.  
**GILT-TAIL.** *n. f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm so called from  
his yellow tail.  
**GIM.** *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce; well dressed.  
**GIMCRACK.** *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed  
from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A slight or trivial mecha-  
nism.  
For though these gimcracks were away,  
However, more reduc'd and plain,  
The watch would still a watch remain;  
But if the horal orbit ceases,  
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*  
What's the meaning of all these trigrams and gim-  
cracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going  
about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your  
lines cros his grounds? *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
**GIMLET.** *n. f.* [gilelet, gimblelet, French.] A borer with a  
screw at its point.  
The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*  
**GIMMAL.** *n. f.* [Supposed by *Skinner* and *Anstworth* to be derived  
from *gimulus*, Latin; and to be used only of something consist-  
ing of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gra-  
dually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little  
quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*  
I think by some odd gimmals, or device  
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,  
Else they could not hold out so as they do. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
**GIMMER.** *n. f.* [See *GIMMAL*.] Movement; machinery.  
The holding together of the parts of matter has so con-  
founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself,  
that the gimmers of the world hold together not so much by  
geometry as some natural magic. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*  
**GIMP.** *n. f.* [See *GIM*.] Gimp, in old English, is neat, spruce.  
A kind of silk twist or lace.  
**GIN.** *n. f.* [from *engine*.]  
1. A trap; a snare.  
As the day begins,  
With twenty gins we will the small birds take,  
And pasture make. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Which two, through treason and deceitful gin,  
Hath slain Sir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
So stives the woodcock with the gin;  
So doth the cony struggle in the net. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Be it by gins, by snares, by subtilty. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
If those, who have but sense, can shun  
The engines that have them annoy'd;  
Little for me had reason done,  
If I could not thy gins avoid. *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*  
I know thy trains,  
Though dearly to my cost, thy gins and toils;  
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*  
He made a planetary gin,  
Which rats would run their own heads in,  
And come on purpose to be taken,  
Without th' expense of cheese and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Keep from flaying fougure thy skin,  
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
2. Any thing moved with crews, as an engine of torture.  
Typhæus' joints were stretched on a gin. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.  
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed  
by water driving on the outside of the gin pump of Mostyn  
coalpits. *Woodward on Puffins.*  
4. [Contrasted from *GENEVA*, which see.] The spirit drawn  
by distillation from juniper berries.

## GIP

- This calls the church to deprecate our sin,  
And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope, Dial. 1.*  
Thee shall each alehouse, thee each gillhouse mourn,  
And answ'ring ginshops fourer sighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**GINGER.** *n. f.* [zingiber, Latin; gingero, Italian.]  
The flower consists of five leaves, which are shaped some-  
what like those of the iris: these are produced in an head or  
club, each coming out of a separate leafy scale. The ovary  
afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which  
contain their seeds. *Miller.*  
The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked  
and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though  
aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat  
both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves,  
cut small in their salads, and make an excellent sweetmeat  
of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and sto-  
machick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
Or wafting ginger round the streets to go,  
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**GINGERBREAD.** *n. f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of fari-  
naceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or bis-  
cuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and  
some other aromatick seeds. It is sometimes gilt.  
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have  
it to buy gingerbread. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.*  
Her currans there and gooseberries were spread,  
With the enticing gold of gingerbread. *King's Cookery.*  
'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks  
frost, and eat gingerbread in a booth by a fire upon the  
Thames. *Swift.*  
**GINGERLY.** *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiously,  
nicely.  
What is't that you  
Took up so gingerly? *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*  
**GINGERNESS.** *n. f.* Niceness; tenderness. *Diët.*  
**GINGIVAL.** *adj.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.  
Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronun-  
ciation between *D* and *T*, so to sweeten it, they make the  
occlude appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do,  
giving a little of perverseness. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To GINGLE. *v. n.*  
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise; to utter a sharp noise in  
quick succession.  
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,  
And in thy pocket ginsling halfpence found. *Gay's Trivia.*  
Once, we confels, beneath the patriot's cloak,  
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,  
And ginsling down the backstairs, told the crew,  
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epistles.*  
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.  
To GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp thrill clattering  
noise should be made.  
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;  
The bells the ginsled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*  
**GINGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A shrill resounding noise.  
2. Affection in the sound of periods.  
**GINGLYMOID.** *adj.* [ginglymo, and *oid*.] Resembling a  
ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.  
The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the  
other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymoid  
joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
**GINGLYMUS.** *n. f.* [ginglime, French.] A mutual indenting  
of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is  
an instance. *Wijeman.*  
**GIPNET.** *n. f.* [gipnet, French.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated  
breed. Hence, according to some, but, I believe, erroneously,  
a Spanish gennet, improperly written for *ginnet*.  
**GINSENG.** *n. f.* [I suppose *Chinense*.] A root brought lately  
into Europe. It never grows to any great size, and is of a  
brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish  
within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent.  
It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very  
strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat  
bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it  
in the same latitudes in America. The Chinese value this  
root so highly, that it sells with them for three times its weight  
in silver. The Asiatics in general think the ginseng almost  
an universal medicine. The virtues most generally believed  
to be in it are those of a restorative, and a cordial.  
The European physicians esteem it a good medicine in con-  
vulsions, vertiges, and all nervous complaints; and recom-  
mend it as one of the best restoratives known. *Hill.*  
To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*  
**GIPSY.** *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they first  
appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they  
were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now ming-  
led with all nations.]  
1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by  
palmestry or physiognomy.  
The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a  
spoon every time his fortune is told him, shuts himself up in  
the